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s for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be
ved at the following branch offices in New-York:
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b. 308 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
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New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Nationalist meetings were held in Cork in spite of the Government's proclamation; William O'Brien, M. P., was arrested; the police and the people came in contact. === It is rumored that the Portuguese Government will submit the Delagoa Boy trouble to arbitration. Thirty-six buildings were destroyed by fire at Luneburg. = The art jury of the Paris Exhibition has awarded a medal to John S. Sargent, the artist. - Dock laborers at Marseilles have

Domestic .- A man supposed to be Cooney, who is sharged with participation in the murder of Cronin. attempted suicide in Wiehita, Kan. - The Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul at Providence methods therein prescribed. Those who were and the Church of the Sacred Heart at Trenton, not in harmony with a pro-slavery interpreta-N. J., were consecrated. === The monument of the 61st New-York Infantry was dedicated at Gettysburg. = A meeting of coal miners from several States will be held at Altoona this week to Accide on the feasibility of a strike.

City and Suburba'n .- Thomas Barrett, of No. 1,338 Second-ave., was killed in a quarrel with two Italians, - Richard Mansfield returned from England. ==== Start of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Squadron on its annual cruise.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Partly bloudy and muggy, with a little light rain; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 71; average, 76 1.4.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The arrest of William O'Brien for taking part in a forbidden Nationalist meeting in Cork will serve to remind the American public once more that the policy of coercion is still being prosecuted in Ireland with a relentless hand. It was announced in March that the Government were disposed to treat O'Brien with leniency, but a fresh offence may furnish the opportunity for a repetition of that harsh treatment which nearly rendered him a martyr to the Irish cause in 1887, after the Mitchelstown affair.

Hagerstown, Md., is just now the Mecca of the bicycle-lovers of the country. As it is said that Hagerstown has thirty of just such hard, smooth streets and roads as are the delight of the cyclist, a more attractive Mecca could scarcely be picked out. The annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen is to be held there this week, and the jolliest sors of time is anticipated. This organization ought to be able to exert considerable influence toward the improvement of roads in different parts of the country. In this way it is possible for it to become a public benefactor-an end worth striving for, surely.

A dispatch from Niagara Falls conveys the far from unpleasing news that the boat in which Charles D. Graham proposed to make a voyage over the falls was sent out on a trial trip yesterday and was smashed to pieces in the raging waters. This should be sufficient to give Graham effective pause in his reckless course. To undertake to go over the falls is simply to invite death. The chances of coming out alive are not one in a million. The man who is willing to risk his life in this way does not deserve to have it preserved, but as such an example aberigines who lag superfluous. The chances of this year. is contagious among certain minds the welfare of society demands that he should be locked up a general confession of ignorance. until cured of his mad folly.

The sad accident near New-Haven on Saturday emphasizes the danger that is inseparable from railway travel even under the best conditions and where the greatest care is exercised. At first it was said that the rails had spread. If this had been so, it would have been incoatestable proof of careless work or improper inspection, and the culpability of the company would be beyond doubt. But later investigation showed that this was not the case, and the accident is attributed to a broken wheel, a broken journal or the dropping of a brakebeam. It is fair to presume that neither of these things could have been anticipated by rigid examination of the running gear, and so the accident may be set down as non-preventable. None the less is it incumbent on all railway companies to use every possible precaution to guard against breaks of this sort, in addition to the obvious necessity of making cer-

inventors are constantly busy in the work of write is not uncommon among them. The laws explosives, and it needs only a little skill and not the laws of New-York which the rest of energy to popularize the latest idea in this line. the people of the State are compelled to obey. The Fourth is seemingly destined to be the The countries which they draw from the State holiday of noise for all time, for Young America or the Lation and the rents which they receive has good orthodox opinion behind it as a from leased lands are their main sources of voucher for this method of celebrating the day, income. Such is the substance of the reports. least occasionally on the July holiday by the report of the ubiquitous firecracker.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES. Though the Constitution as it was, the Rebellion and all that caused it, lie behind us, buried under nearly a generation of human experience and progress, it cannot be considered a waste of time to review in the light of that experience what the Constitution really was, and whether it has really been wisely changed in language or in interpretation. "The Macon Telegraph" admits nearly everything of practical importance in saying, "The changes over which THE TRIBUNE rejoices are accomplished facts. Those are few who deny the good effects of most of them." Yet against these beneficent changes great armies desperately fought, and the sons of those who then battled for the wrong now labor to convince themselves that their fathers were wise and patriotic in opposing the progress made.

Their opposition was not the worst. These fathers not only resisted by peaceful and legal means necessary and beneficent interpretations and alterations of the Constitution. In a foolish effort to prevent such changes, they resorted to rebellion, cast off the rightful authority of the Government, and did what they could to destroy the Constitution entirely, and the Union which it formed, and the priceless hopes of mankind which depended upon American loyalty to self-government. That was not merely a mistake; it was treason. For treason, and all its infamous incidents and consequences. these men are censured by every liberty-loving citizen of any land, and not for merely advocating a mistaken interpretation of the Constitution. They had a right to urge, by all lawful and peaceful means, that the Constitution should be construed according to their beliefs. To take arms and rebel against a decision, or rather against an apprehended decision by constitutional authorities contrary to their wishes, was to become traitors to the Republic and to the cause of self-government everywhere.

So much having been made clear, the question of constitutional interpretation may be treated frankly. Certain of the framers of the Constitution insisted upon one construction, and others upon another. Differing thus, both agreed to the Constitution as it was, and in that instrument to the provisions for its amendment and interpretation. Both thereby bound themselves to submit to the authority of the Government, and to the Constitution as it might be interpreted or amended by the tion did render loyal obedience to the Government for many years, though believing that its supreme law was wrongly interpreted and greatly needed amendment. But as soon as there was occasion to apprehend that a different con struction would prevail, the advocates of a proslavery interpretation took arms and became rebels. No one denied that slavery was intrenched in the very framework of the Government, particularly in the provision for representation. But one side denied and the other Territories, but everywhere else. So of all But rebellion gave to the loyal a far greater power, both as to construction by the proper tribunals and as to amendment. The power wrongly abandoned by those who rebelled was wisely used for the welfare of the country in the main, as "The Macon Telegraph" now ad-

It is a happy thing for the country that the framers of the Constitution, in their ignorance of the future, were not permitted to decide too precisely questions upon which the destiny of the Nation depended. Had that ignorance gins at New-Orleans in the winter, is carried on fettered the Government, as it possibly might have done if questions then beyond the scope Nashville, Lexington, Louisville, Latonia, St. of conjecture had been definitely raised, the grand nationality that we have to-day might Paul and Minneapolis are soon to put in their have been rendered impossible. In reverent claims. Many hundreds of horses are in trainthankfulness to the Infinite Power which guided the Nation's birth, all citizens may now rejoice that the framers of the Constitution never imagined a railway, a telegraph line, or a dozen or purses, but with a few notable exceptions the States in rebellion.

THE RED MEN OF NEW-YORK.

The consideration of the Indian question. like charity, ought to begin at home. But, as Proctor Knott showed marvellous speed last a rule, it does not. It is safe to say that nine year, but this season his laurels are dragged in out of ten people in this State have a clearer the dust. Terra Cotta is a handicap horse of conception of the condition of the Indians of high class. El Rio Rey is a two-year-old of the Far West than of those residing upon our promise. Other Western horses of merit might New-York reservations. Ask the first man one be named. But only the East can show such meets if he knows, approximately even, how an array of thoroughbreds as Firenzi, Raceland, many Indians there are within our borders; if Hanover, Kingston, Prince Royal, Gorgo, Salhe can state the number or extent of the vator, the Faverdale colt, Pontiac, Britannic, reservations; if he has any exact information touching the mental or moral status of these nowned winners that has marked the records are that he will answer all such questions by

Hence the reports on the Indians of New York which were submitted to the last Legislature and which lately have been collected and printed are most welcome. They add materially to the New-Yorker's stock of information in regard to his own Commonwealth. The committee submitting these reports was charged the Eclipse Stakes at the new Morris Park, with the duty of "investigating and ascertaining the social, moral and industrial condition while the Realization at Sheepshead Bay is of the several tribes of Indians in the State," and it would seem to have gone what was re- will be worth thrice as much. This is the day quired of it faithfully and well. Each one of of big things on the Eastern turf, and the West the reservations-there are seven of them-is must be content with the crumbs that fall from the subject of a separate report. The commental and moral improvement. On most of knot of turfmen may gather, is the Suburban other points. the reservations the pagan Indians are in the Handicap at Sheepshead Bay.

The only thing for those to do who do not This showing looks much like an indictment sympathize with these noisy manifestations of of the statesmanship, if not of the Christianexuberance is to betake themselves to some ity, of New-York. There are some 5,000 men. quiet nook in the country and let the youngsters women and children on these reservations, and have their way in town. It must be a remote it is clear from the account which the reports nock, indeed, though, if it is not penetrated at give that a large part of them are living in a state of heathenism-that in spite of the enlightenment by which they are surrounded they are barbarians. What can be done to improve their condition? As a result of their own study of the Indian problem, fortified by the judgment of several prominent men who have been brought into close relations with the Indians, the committee recommends that their tribal relations be broken up, in order that they may be compelled to assume the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and that their lands be divided in severalty. It is evident that these are wise suggestions. In a letter to the committee Bishop Huntington, of Syracuse, who has had more or less intercourse with the Onondagas for twenty years, writes:

The present tribal arrangement is a fatal bar to real progress and utterly destructive of anything that deserves to be called civilization. It discourages industry, it lowers self-respect, it shelters laziness, it destroys all wholesome stimulus to thrift and economy You will permit me to express my deep conviction that the remedy for these wrongs is to be sought in an equitable division of the territory into homesteads and the lifting of the Indians to citizenship.

The reports were not acted upon by the last Legislature. - It is to be hoped that the next one will take them up in good earnest and construct an Indian policy which shall prove of real practical service to these wards of the and investigation has developed an unprece-State. New-York has for years pursued a donothing Indian policy, and the result is a condition of things which is anything but creditable to a Christian community.

THE ABUSE OF BLASTING.

Unless some effective measures are taken to check the nuisance and danger of reckless blasting in and about this city, it is highly probable that it will produce an injurious effect upon the real estate business. Few people care to buy purchase of a house which forms part of an unfinished row in rocky ground at present encounters not only that, but other and more serious risks. Only the other day a substantial brownstone house was literally wrecked by a careless blast in the adjoining lot, and judging from the published reports the building will have to be almost entirely reconstructed, at an expense not much below that of a new house. Scarcely a day passes without records of similar, if less disastrous, explosions. All kinds of valuable property have been destroyed or seriously damaged by these reckless blasts, and occasionally some one is knocked on the head. or has an arm or leg broken, by the falling fragments of rock which are hurled far and near. There is no city in the world, perhaps, outside of New-York, where this kind of outrage would be submitted to for a single week; but here it is allowed to go on year after year, and the only practical recourse the injured have is to the courts, where litigation may be both tedious, costly and unsatisfactory.

In spite of the apathy of the public people who contemplate the purchase of houses must in time come to take into account this new and grave risk, which will affect their plans and purposes. Even assurance of prompt and full compensation could not reconcile many people to a state of things which makes life in certain parts of New-York resemble residence near a battle-field or a volcano in active operation. claimed that the institution was so intrenched Nobody likes to have to face the possibility of as to make it the supreme law of the land in destructive explosions, which may have even the Territories. That false interpretation would fatal effect upon invalids and delicate women probably have been swept away without war. Land children, and at the best are liable to ruin Rebellion came, and the Constitution was so property which cannot be replaced. In short, amended as to get rid of slavery not only in the barbarism and criminal recklessness which are at the bottom of this nuisance are certain other changes; the interpretations in Demo- to react upon the city that tolerates them, and medified by the proper tribunals after a differ- ing, those who now view the situation with the ent political force had arisen and prevailed, utmost indifference may be made to suffer through their peckets pretty smartly.

RACING EAST AND WEST.

In some previous years the West has ventured way, the supremacy of the East in thoroughbred racing. But this year even the most ardent partisans of the Western courses must admit that there is no serious rivalry possible. The number of organizations on the other side of the Alleghanies is large, and the racing, which bewithout break or breathing space at Memphis. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago, while St. ing that never visit the Eastern tracks. The Western clubs, as a rule, are not troubled by a scarcity of animals to compete for their stakes entries are sadly lacking in quality. No doubt Spokane is an excellent colt, although the shrewdest turfmen in the country doubt if he is superior to one or two of his age in the East, Fides, St. Carlo, Torso and the long list of re-

In value and importance of rewards for racing the East also far exceeds the West. The richest prize offered in any part of the country except that within fifty miles of our City Hall is the American Derby at Chicago. That is less Stakes and the Junior Champion at Monmouth. the Great American Stakes at Gravesend and equal or exceed the total of Chicago's Derby, twice as valuable and the Futurity this year

owner does not think the colt now fit for so devising new forms of comparatively harmless to which the majority of them have respect are severe a race. Yet with Salvator, Tenney, Reporter. Eric and a number of other well-known three-year-olds to start, a race of remarkable interest is assured.

On Thursday Monmouth Park will open its gates, and Firenzi, Raceland and Kingston may meet in the Ocean Stakes on the first day. What a race the three would make! And each of them would have an army of partisans who could not be convinced until after the struggle was over that their favorite could be beaten. For six weeks the sport will be continued at Monmouth and then the scene will shift to Morris Park, the superb new track laid out by John A. Morris at Westchester, which will have so many attractions and advantages, including its magnificent straightaway courses. that it cannot fail to be popular. In September racegoers will return to Sheepshead Bay to see the famous Futurity decided. Later will come the meetings at Gravesend and Jerome Park, and after the middle of October the new tracks in New-Jersey, upon which the work of elaborate preparation is now in progress, will be the fields of activity for horses and men.

A word of advice then to Western turfmen Come East if you wish to enjoy life.

THE FRESH-AIR FUND FOR 1989. · The interesting and important work of The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund begins again upon a large scale this week for the season of 1889. Two or three parties have already been sent out under special conditions, but the methodical employment of the money which is contributed in constantly increasing amounts for this purpose is now about to begin. It gives us great pleasure to say that the outlook promises even better results than have been obtained hitherto. The preliminary work of correspondence dented spirit of hospitality on the part of persons living in the country and so situated as to be able to open their homes to the poor children of the metropolis. This is, in reality, the basis of the enterprise. We have never doubted that the sympathy and interest of our readers would respond to every plea for funds with which to carry on the work, but we have felt that the essential test of the hold which this charity has upon the hearts of the people must be supplied by the owners of country homes. lawsuits, under any circumstances, but the For this year, at least, we feel no anxiety on this score. The manager of the Fresh-Air Fund has received assurances that a cordial welcome awaits all the children whom he can reasonably expect to send out of town for a fortnight's vacation, and now the question is rather one of money than of accommodations.

And so we renew the appeal of previous years, and urge all who have shared in the work hitherto, and as many more as are de sirous of conferring merciful relief and pure happiness upon the little ones of this hot city. to send us the practical evidence of their sympathy and approval. Mr. Parsons confidently expects to need more money than ever before. and he needs a good deal of it at once. We don't suppose there is a human being who has ever become acquainted with this enterprise We want to stimulate this interest more generally than ever before up to the giving-point. There is nothing mysterious in the work. Our columns from day to day reveal the history of the Fresh-Air Fund, telling whence it comes and whither it goes. Every contribution is acknowledged, and every expenditure accounted for, and we try as far as possible to give our readers a vivid impression of the suffering it relieves, the delight it confers, and the new hopes and ambitions it inspires. More homes will be opened this summer than in any previous year and more money will be required. We have no doubt that it will be furnished.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. It has been a week of gambling in trust stocks.

ing in such paper, or the beginning of the end of such trading, it is not easy to judge. But the selling was of enormous proportions, so that on Monday, when these stocks were rushed toward cratic or pro-slavery times would have been if nothing is done to put a stop to careless blast- their highest point, the sales of three trust securities exceeded sales of all other stocks in market, and again on Saturday, when the whole market was dull. The sales of the three stocks, or four, including a few of Whiskey Trust, were for the week 714,231 shares, against 949,242 for all other stocks, so that the trading in trusts was 43 per cent of the whole. It may be noted, too, to dispute, although in a timid and uncertain that 182,581 trust shares were sold the first day, 149,716 the second, 147,000 the third, 92,500 the fourth, and 55,000 the fifth, showing a decrease each day, but sales rose to 87,265 on Saturday Sugar stock started at 11934, Lead at 3014, and Cotton Oii at 583-8; all were quickly rushed up to 126 for Sugar, 35 for Lead and 58 7-8 for Oil; then they dropped to 113 for Sugar, 32 for Lead and 65 1-4 for Oil, and closed with some recovery at 1183-4 for Sugar, 335-8 for Lead and 55 1-2 for Oil. It does not seem difficult to con clude that the loads of manipulators were mucl lighter at the end than at the beginning of the week, whether they intend to secure higher prices at present or not.

The peculiarity of this speculation is that it has for a basis the belief that what courts have de clared to be the law of different States cannot be enforced. The decision in this State regarding the Sugar Trust, and in Louisiana regarding Cotton Oil, are treated as if it were quite certain that judges and courts would be found of no account whatever. The opinion is one which many people hold, but it is rather novel to see the whole market following the lead of those whose faith in a tent. One speculator, if correctly quoted, gravel announced that if the trust he favored should ulti mately be abolished by the courts, still it could not be done for a year, and in that year the organization could extort great profit from the public and put its stock to a much higher price. Nobody stops to consider the fitness of trading if the extertion is contrary to law and the stock liable to be ren dered valueless. The general tendency of the market was weak,

and prices closed 90 cents per share lower than they opened. Want of money did not produce any pressure, and yet the advance in rate affected prices some, as did gold exports, which reached \$2,609, 664, and since April 20 have reached about than \$20,000. The Lorillard and Omnibus \$32,000,000, of which about \$22,000,000 have gone to France. The Treasury took in \$300,000 more than it paid out, but bank circulation was contracted for the month over \$7,200,000. Thus the end of the fiscal year comes with \$7,592,225 much exceeding \$6,000,000. Railroad news was not bad as to carnings, which for June thus far have amounted to \$13,481,534, or 4 1-2 per cent more than for the same weeks and roads last year. Nor is there any shrinkage in the volume of busithe Eastern table. The most popular of all ness, measured by Clearing House exchanges, which mittee finds that the Onondaga is the worst of American races, the one which excites the most show an increase of about 33 per cent for the month them, and the Tuscarora or the St. Regis the eager anticipation, the one which is most talked at New-York, about 16 per cent at Boston, Philabest, but that all of them are sadly in need of about wherever in the United States a little delphia and Chicago, and about 14 per cent at all Prices in other markets were generally ad-

But although the Suburban of 1889 has been ; vanced, for wheat 2 cents, with reports of injury rising red generation from going to school or run and been added to the records, the best of in Russia and Dakota as a basis, and oil 8 3-8 rising red generation from going to school of the becoming Christianized. A large portion of the year's racing is yet to come. To-morrow Standard Company and producers. Refined adtain that the track and all the equipments are in as perfect order as it is possible to put them?

Apparently there will be no falling-off this year in the quantity of powder burned in one shape or another to celebrate what, with a shape or another to constant an extension of company and producers. Refined adhapes of a cent, and every owner the clustance. The shape of a cent, and every owner the clustance of

reminiscence of old-time patriotic fervor, is Indian morals are bad, especially those relating absence of Mr. Withers's fine Faverdale coit will four weeks only 17,160 bales, against 64,688 last still often called the "glorious Fourth." The to marriage and divorce. Inability to read and be regretted by every admirer of racing, but his year, but exports have also declined, in four 146,711 last year, and the takings of Northern spinners for the year thus far are but 2,000 bales in excess of last year's to date. The wheat movement does not increase, and for three weeks of June has been about 500,000 bushels less than last year, with some decrease in flour. But exports of corn have been 4,971,392 bushels, against

The official statement of foreign trade for May calls attention to the swelling excess of imports, to which June has undoubtedly added. At New-York the increase in imports for four weeks has been \$1,220,000, or about 3 1-2 per cent, which would imply an aggregate of about \$65,000,000. Exports have increased 12 1-2 per cent, which would point to an aggregate of about \$50,000,000. The xcess for six months has not been as large as it was during the first half of last year, but neither have there been of late enormous foreign investments in this country, as there were a year ago, to prevent specie exports. It is the common impression, however, that the large exports of sold will be prevented hereafter by more liberal shipments of products.

It is droll to hear Democratic newspapers in the interior trying to make their readers believe that this is a good 'year for the Democracy to endeavor to win the Legislature away from the Republicans. The Democratic members of the Legislature of 1889 voted steadily against all the great reform bills of the session-what a campaign document that one salient fact makes!

"The Boston Post" makes so many mistakes in discussing naval matters that it is useless to attempt to argue with it, especially in this season of inclement heat. Mr. Roach's original bids for the Dolphin and the cruisers aggregated \$2,440,000; Cramp's for the same work, \$2,755,000: Harlan & Hollingsworth's (without the Dolphin), \$2,672,000. The vessels at that rate were cheap, compared ton by ton with the bids for the Whitney cruisers. Mr. Roach did not design the vessels, but agreed to build them under Government inspection; and everybody knows that if Secretary Whitney had dealt with him as Secretary Tracy is dealing to-day with the Cramps and the Union Iron Works, the firm would never have been forced into bankruptcy, and there would have been genuine competition for the building of the Whitney cruisers. The Democratic Secretary set out to make partisan capital out of the charges which had been bruited for many years by the press of his party against Republican administration of the Navy. Mr. Reach was the innocent victim of that partisanship, his only offence being that of putting in the ship, his only offence being that of putting in the total partisanship, his only offence being that of putting in the ship, his only offence being that of putting in the ship of lowest bid for work designed and supervised by the Department.

"The South Pole" is the subject of an article in one of the monthly magazines. An interesting, but not too florid, biography of the south pole is presented, and a number of interesting facts bearing upon it are added. It is well.

A correspondent asks us if we believe in traveling for health. Under certain circumstances we do particularly when we see a mad dog or a runaway horse coming.—(Burlington Free Press. facts bearing upon it are added. It is well The tendency has been not to give the south pole a chance, but to endeavor to focus all eyes on the elusive pole at the other end of the earth. In the interest of fair play we welcome this article and trust it may be widely circulated. Those who have been around the Horn can appreciate the delightful experiences which await the seeker after knowledge in the Antarctic

"In New-York just now the practical head man is Hill." So "The Chicago Herald" asserts. Head man of what? If you mean of the rum power, yes; if you mean anything else, no.

A Buffalo man lately challenged the wide, wide world to produce a person who would dare ontest with him for the pie cating championship; a Montana man not long ago, single-handed and alone, consumed three dozen consecutive boiled eggs; last year or the year before last, the New South brought to the front a man who could cat a quail a day for as many days as the supply of quail held out; a naturalized citizen of German descent at a recent picnic drank 102 glasses of beer, and it wasn't a very good day for drinking beer, either-and yet here is William Blaikie, in the July "Harper" inquiring, "Is American Stamina Declining?"

"I cannot make her smile come back," sings | honest and industrious, but as homely as a stone-fe one of the midsummer poets. So? Then you wants work." would do well not to come back yourself-doesn't it seem to strike you that way?

Mayor Chapin has totally disregarded the urgent claims of those who thought that the presence of women in the Board of Education would be a good thing for Brooklyn. There is no indication that he even went so far this year as he did last, when he offered an appointment to the wife of a prominent citizen. If the coming election states a scientific fact: could be decided by some of the women of Brooklyn, Mr. Chapin would have no chance at all of being re-elected. Still, this question is not likely to be an important issue in the Mayoralty con-

Grant on Friday and announced that he had come to this country for the purpose of studying the American system of municipal government, and getting ideas that can be used for the benefit of the Japanese cities and towns. We have considerable municipal government right here, but it is not of such a nature that our Japanese friends can study it with advantage-unless they want a horrible example" to avoid. The introduction of Tammany methods into Japan would be a calamity of no small magnitude. If the Japanese Government is wise, it will cable instructions to the Hon. H. Satow, commissioner of His Japanese Majesty's Local Government of Hokkaido, to give New-York a wide berth in the future.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Drs. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, and William McVickar, of Philade phia, are travelling together in Caiffornia.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Gradually the impression is gaining ground that the Harvard men will never win in a boat race against the Harvard men will never win in a boat race against Vale until they pull on the oars.

General Neal Dow has an invalid daughter who has been confined to her chair for years. She has devoted herself to the study of languages, and is now perfectly conversant with Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, French and Russian. Herr Joachim some time ago became the owner of

the baton with which Haydn used to conduct his orchestra. He has since presented it to Herr Richtor. His Imperial Majesty Nasr-ed-Deen has a mascot; a little boy of five or six years, who dresses in purple and gold and accompanies the Shah everywhere From The Springfield Union, to protect him from misfortune.

We may beast of the vas

Dr. Magill, who has just resigned the presidency of Swarthmore Collecta will leave this country about the middle of next month and spend a year abroad, chiefly in France.

A daughter and two sons of Sir John Millals are going to Iceland on a six weeks' photographing tour.

During the Presidency of Rutherford B. Hayes, he and Mrs. Hayes were visiting the family of Mr. A. D. shepard at Scotch Plains, N. J. Greatly to the delight of parents and pupils, Mrs. Hayes was persuaded to visit the public school. When the time came, for some reason of discipline, one of the lads was debarred from attending. Mrs. Hayes heard of this, and with the kindly spirit for which she was noted, intimated that if it would not interfere too seriously with the discipline of the school she would prefer as a personal favor to have the little fellow present, and her wish was compiled with.

Ex-Congressman Charles R. Skinner, of Watertown, at present Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, had conferred upon him by Hamilton Colege on Thursday the honorary degree of A. M. Mr. Skinner white in Congress made a record by passing the act for the "special delivery" of letters. His ser-vices to the schools of the State since he began work in the State Department of Public Instruction have brought him this new honor

among these people, and was elected by them to be their chief. He then went to Hanol and Hong Kong He then went to Hanol and Hong Kong under the title of "King of the Breang money for the development of the Sedang district; but, falling in this, he has been for a few months past in Paris, where he is beginning to issue patents o nobility, and writes letters on paper bearing a royal nobility, and writes letters on paper bearing a royal crown, stamped "Royaume Sedang, Maison du Roi," and signed "Marie, Roi des Sedangs, 2 The land of the Sedangs forms a small corner of Annam. The total population is between 10,000 and 12,000, and ther villages are poor and unhealthy. Since M. de Mayrena left them there has been a revolution; soveral villages have robelled and joined themselves to non-Sedang villages, while the remainder have confederated, and the chief has just got a new commission from the Government of Annam, which acted on the advice of the French Resident in Hue. In this way the short-lived kingdom of Sedang disappears from the Indo Chinese peninsula.

It is made known authoritatively that Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler will not return to America for severa

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Buffalo Bill's admirers say that he is just as much saloons of the Wild West.

What Did He Mean!-Reginald de Binl's (in a theatre)-Good evening, Mr. Fasor, will you allow has to take a seat by you?

Mr. Fasor-An, with pleasure. How is it that you are here? Don't you play to night?

Reginald de Binks-No, I don't appear this evening.

Mr. Fasor-Oh: I am very glad!-(San Francisco Wasp.

A young man known as "a gilded youth " sep the following note to a rich uncle the other night: Not one word-if you do not send me \$2,000 before midnight I shall cease to live." A similar demand had been received earlier in the day, so the fond uncle replied: "In response to a former favor I have already forwarded you my revolver. It is in good

Harvard has had two processions this week, one at Cambridge and one at New-London.—(Saturday's Transcript. "The Norristown Herald' thinks that Mr. Randall will find it hard to persuade the Democrats to come together, unless he "sets 'em up" and pays carine each way.

cach way.

A man stood on the City Hall steps yesterday and indulged in strange gestures and muttered strange words to himself. A policeman was signalled to investigate him, and he walked bravely i.e.ward and asked:

"Anything wrong with you, stranger?"

"Have I acted queer?"

"Very queer."

"You certainly act as if you were."

"Good! Please bear it in mind. I'm going out to Dearborn to kill a chap this atternoon, and I shall plead emotional insanity in defence. Ficase help me to get the names of these people who will swear that I was 'acting queerly." "-(Detroit Free Press.

A Texas paper says that the moral condition of the State is worse since so many "ex-bum evangelists have been laboring in it.

To "Veteran Humorist."-Your squib about making

lams sound by swearing through a fire trumpet cannot be used. Better send it to "Punch" or some college paper.

If this is not a queer world, how do you account for the Victoria Steam Boat Association (Limited), advertising its "Omniboat Arrangements" in large letters The London Standard," for instance, and down at the bottom saying: "For full particulars see 'Texas

People must not think because an English syndicate has purchased the Vassar Brewery, out of the profits of which Vassar College was founded, that the sweet girl students will also be sold to an English syndicate. Englishmen who want our girls will have to woo and win them separately.—(Baltimore Apperica)

A Nebraska clairvoyant has just lost \$1,000 by investing that amount in a bogus mining scheme. It is a mournful fact that many people who are gifted with second sight have very little first sight.

Stout Lady.—Sir. I beg that you will desist from following me, or I shall call a constable.

Perspiring Stranger.—Pray don't say so, It's the only bit of shade in the whole park. Pd do as much for you, but my shadow isn't worth mentioning.—

[Pick Med. 15]. (Pick-Me-Up.

A droll mistake is made by "The Detroit Sun." heads one of its pages "Sixteen Beauties" and then prints beneath the pictures of sixteen young persons any one of whom it would be base flattery passably good-looking. How "The Sun" came to amit so palpable a typographical error cannot readily be imagined.

Our leading colleges have graduated several hundred young men during the past two weeks, and yet there is complaint of a scarcity of good baseball pitchers!—(Notristown Herald. The following advertisement recently appeared in

Western paper: " A middle-aged woman who is capable

Reporter (continuing to read from his account of royal ball)—Then came the Queen followed by other addes of the court; all dressed alike, in one respect it least; lavishly decollete in V-shaped bodices Editor-Great Caesar! That will never do. You

want to break up the paper, don't you?

Reporter-How must 1 put it, then?

Editor-Try something like this: Then came the
leading light, followed by other stars in the constel
lation of the great bare.—(Philadelphia Press.

The chemical editor of Munsey's Weekly" thus The ichthyosaurus lived of yore In the region of Timbuctoo, When the water was H2SO4

And the air was CO2. A commissioner from Japan called on Mayor

In Chicago sugar and water is called the "Dudes

A Modest Man.—He walked into a tailor's shop and asked to look at some cloth. "I want something modest," he said; "something which will not attract attenton in a crowd. In fact, tw. for reasons best known to myself, I desire to remain as inconspicuous as possible."
"I think I know what you want," said the tailor, producing a very dark material, and the baseball umpire left his order and went on his way rejoicing.—(Clothier and Furnisher.

THE GREAT FREE TRADER'S FORTE. From The Boston Traveller.

David A Wells, with beaming modesty, says that he could not pass the examinations now required for admission to college.

If not up, however, on dead languages, Mr. Wells is at home with dead issues. HOW HARVARD MIGHT EASILY WIN.

From The Philadelphia Times (Dem.) The presentation of a gold medal to Major Armes by 100 citizens of Pittsburg, as a mark of honor for his cowardly and brutal assault on Governor Beaver in Washington, is the most revolting instance of indecency ever exhibited by any one hundred people assuming to be American citizens.

SHOCKINGLY INDECENT.

MARIA MITCHELL, FOR EXAMPLE.

We may beast of the vast material resources and accumulations of our country, but the products to be proudest of are the great and good men and womes

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN AMERICA.

From The Pittsburg Times. There is a vest surplus of capital in England, and it gives America the preference because there are two things here, to wit: good returns and stability. That is precisely what it means. Instead of there being the slightest danger of upsetting things in this country, these foreign investors will help to keep things steady and business sure.

A POLITICAL BINNACLE. From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A sailor wents a compass to steer by, but a Re-publican Administration can feel pretty sure that it is on the right course when the Democratic and Mus-wump howl is found and prolonged.

WELL, THAT INVESTMENT IN G. C. DIDN'T PAY. From The Albany Express. The English syndicate which is buying up Americas braweries has omitted something. It has neglected, thus far, to secure the services of D. B. Hill.

WHEN THE PEACE MAY BE PRESERVED.

From The Cambridge Daily.